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'SOLDIER BOY IN BLUE'

"W.L.E."

by

Thomas W. Ervin

MR. CECIL BEESON
P. O. Box 1
Hartford City, Ind. 47348

31 002

60 809 4



Mr William Ervin
Hartford City Indiana

Dear Bill: Magrete Ray Hupe, my niece informs me that you are interested in "ancestors", some of whom, if we go back far enough, are the same for both of us. Below I give you information which was given me about twenty years ago by Walter E. Ervin which he obtained from his father's bible (Joshua Evan Ervin's, which belonged originally to the Rev John Ervin, our common ancestor). However for full ^{common} ancestry it is necessary for us to go back to James and Mary (Divine) Ervin who were ^{born in Belfast, Ireland} married in 1777, and evidently came to this country about that time.

Their son Rev John Ervin was born in 1791 and died 1-10-1843. He married Rebecca Mickey, my grandfather's (Samuel's) mother 10-5-1811. After her death 3/9/23, he married Catherine Mickey, your ancestor - and Uncle Joshua too, whom I knew before he died 1-1-1918 in Muncie ^{Ind.}. Walter E. Ervin, his son, died 11-16-1945 in St Petersburg Fla.

(2)

I knew your father, Howard, and your grandfather, Frank, very well, but left H.C. permanently in 1906 and have ^{been} back only occasionally since. If you have additional ^{or different} information in regard to your ancestors I would be glad to receive it.

I occasionally run across an "Ervin" but not often. I guess they are more plentiful in W. Va. (Senator Ervin) and other southern states.

A painting ~~to~~ of my father, Wm L. Ervin, and my mother was recently unveiled at the Mt Carmel Church, 4 miles south of H.C. I am sending you a copy of the 'legend' ^{the portrait} accompanying it. Also I am enclosing a brief sketch of my father's military service and his ancestry.

Your nth Cousin
Tom Ervin

Thos. W. Ervin
3270 Chadbourne Rd.
Shaker Heights 20
Ohio.

Soldier Boy in Blue "W. L. E."

Genealogy of William Lemon Ervin

back to 1744.

Birthplace	Date Born	Name	Date Married	Died	Age	Place Buried
Belfast	- 1744	James Ervin	1777-2/4/1813	63+	N.J.	
" "	- 1752	Mary Dwire	6/11/1827	75+	N.J.	

?	1791 (Per)	John Ervin	10/5/1811-5/16/1843	52	Ind. Ill.
"	"	Rebecca Mickey	(3/9/1823)	86	"
"	1803	Catherine Mickey	10/22/24-6/13/1849	46	Ind. Ill.
Md	4/15/1815	Samuel Ervin	1843-10-2-1880	65-4-11	Ind. Ill.
(N.J.	9-23-1815	James H. Ervin (Hwy)	7-22-1877	64-2-11	Ind. Ill.
"	1-1-1830	Nancy Alexander	1851-10-7-1854	24-9-11	Ind. Ill.

Children of S. and J. Ervin

*	Naomi	born	1844
	William	"	6-22-1847 on farm near Ellettsville

Children of S. and N. Ervin

	Robert Henry	born	1852
	John Benson	"	1854 Died 1857

Harrison Strong 8-25-1863

Naomi Ervin

Children of H. and N. Strong

Alice (Carmichael)

Samuel

William (more)

Born 1865

Decem. 1872 Jacob Emory Ervin 4/23/1836 Married Samantha Mercer
 3 sons. Frank, Will, Fred.
 Frank married Kate
 1 son Howard
 Howard

1878 Joshua Evan Ervin 4/19/1840. M. Minerva Mercer
 2 daughters Emma, Bessie
 2 sons, Walter, Charles.
 Walter, M. Genobia Stewart
 2 sons Robert
 Walter

Birthplace	Date Born	Name	Date Married	Date Died	Age	Buried
Ind	6/22/49	William Simon Ervin	10/27/1870	3/20/23	73 +	Wiggins, Ind
"	8/20/49	Henrietta Slater		4/2/19	69 +	" " "

Children of Wm and H Ervin

Satyra (Ray) (Dunn)

Blanche (Madison)

Robert Franklin

12/26/97 8 +

Wiggins Ind

Wm. Slater

Samuel Wade



1858

Robert Young Ervin 6/15/1833 1-18-1899 47

1005 H.C. Ind

1. Flora Mack

Children - Moffitt, David Ray
 5/15/1854 21.

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Genealogy of the Slater family

	Born	Died	Age
Father: James Slater	5/12/1807	7/20/1877	70-2-
Mother: Jane Kirkpatrick	1/20/1812	11/22/1888	76-10-

Both buried in Stewart Cemetery - west of Millgrove, Indiana.

Children			
David Slater			3/2/1829 - 3/10/1875
Peggy	"		4/4/1831 - 11/19/1896
Joseph	"		4/28/1833 -
Elizabeth	"	Harmon	11/25/1835 -
Eliza	"	Sims	4/19/1838 - 12/30/1882
Sarah	"	-	2/14/1841 - 8/4/1855
Maria	"	Hudson	2/19/1843 - 7/2/1904
* Mary Ann	"	Stewart	5/2/1847 - 5/25/1931
Henrietta	"	Erwin	8/20/1849 - 4/2/1919
John Alexander	"		11/14/1851 - 4/21/1911
Lemack Holly	"		6/18/1853 - 10/4/1854
Thomas Isabel	"		9/11/1855 - 2/3/1934
* Dona Martha	"	Swift	4/8/1845 - 6/24/1881

Rev. John Ervin--1791-1843

In 1958 the Abingdon Press of Nashville, Tenn. published a biography of Robert Richford Roberts, sixth bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in Maryland in 1778 and died at Lawrenceport, Indiana in 1843, the same year that the Rev. John died at Hartford City, Indiana. The Bishop and his wife are buried in marked graves on the campus of DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana. The Reverend John and his wife, Catherine, are buried in the I. O. O. F. Cemetery in Hartford City, Indiana. The Bishop and the Reverend must have known each other. The Rev. John must have attended some of the conferences presided over by Bishop Roberts inasmuch as the Bishop was active until 1842, one year before his death.

Worth M. Tippy, author of the above referred to book, "Frontier Bishop" writes, "Local preachers-----were a primary influence in the spread of the Methodist Societies, They kept the Church abreast of the movement of population during the great migration. They were selected for their gifts and character by the itinerants from laymen and were given training for their duties. Only men who had a spiritual experience and had shown a zeal for souls were commissioned. They received no compensation unless, as occasionally happened, they were asked to give their whole time to the circuit. In the books of the time, they were given the title of 'Revenend'".

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

Ref. "A Compendious History of Am. M. Theology
(Cambridge ed. N. E. Phillips & Hunt 1867)

Minutes of the Indiana Conference 1832-44

De Pauw University Archives

Ruby R. Early, The Old Northwest, Muncie
Indiana. Indiana Hist. Soc. 1950.

Capt. Stevens. A Compendious Hist of Am.
Methodism, N. E. Carlton and Porter 1867

Edward Eggleston. The Circuit Rider.
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Fernandez C. Holliday, Indiana Methodism.

John C. Smith, Reminiscences of Early
Methodism in Indiana, J. M. Deeth Indpls 1877

Wm. Marion Sweet, "Circuit Rider Days along the
Ohio" The Methodist Concern, 1923.

Aaron Wood "Annals of the Methodist Episcopal
Church in Indiana." Indiana State Journal.
Evam Press 1884.

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THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR
(A Saga of One Soldier Boy in Blue)

William L. Ervin was a member of the 130th Indiana Volunteers Infantry, Co. 1. Several, if not all, of Co. 1 came from Blackford Co., Indiana. Four of these lads, Decatur Sprague, Charles W. Bowman, Peter Peck, and Wm. L. Ervin were school mates attending the Ervin School, four miles south of Hartford City, and enlisting early in 1864, at which time all were very young. Ervin was not yet 15 years of age! Their regiment was mustered ⁱⁿ on March 12, 1864, and sent south soon after.

This regiment was engaged in several battles in the siege of Atlanta. Peter Peck, Bill's comrade and chum was killed in Peach Tree Creek, Ga. battle on July 20th that summer and was buried by his comrades near where he fell. Wm. Ervin wrote the following poem more than 50 years later and dedicated it to Peck's memory:

COMRADE

Thou hast gone through many battles unharmed by shot or shell;
Then came the day when thou didst fall,
Brought down by a sharp-shooter's ball.
Comrades carried thee to the grave
And buried thee from our sight;
Thou was left to sleep with the brave
And we continued with the fight.

Oh, sharp-shooter, why did you fire that fatal shot
Into the brain of one whom thou knowest not?

Oh, cruel ravages of war

Canst't thou never be forgot?

Although more than fifty years have passed

Since that dreadful day.

Still those fearful scenes come flitting by

As if they occurred but yesterday.

Comrade, sleep on, sleep on;

Thy work was faithfully done.

Soon the last reveille will sound

And I will join you in the beyond.

William L. Ervin

Hartford City, Ind.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FOR THE YEAR 1900
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL., 1901

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While William was born in 1849 on the farm owned by his father near Eaton, Delaware County, Ind., he was removed to a larger farm about four miles north on Walnut Pike in Licking Twp.; Blackford County, four miles south of Hartford City in 1850. Bill's birth on June 22, 1849 was followed by his mother's death one month later, June 22, 1849 leaving a five year old daughter Naomi and a one month old son, Bill, as he was called during his youth. About the time of the move to Blackford County, his father remarried. The new mother's name before marriage was Nancy Alexander, who became the mother of Robert V. and John B. Ervin. The latter died at the age of three as a result of a kick by a horse.

Bill grew to attend school in the Ervin School house about one-fourth mile from his home along with his sister, Naomi, and later his brother, Rob. They attended Methodist Church services with their parents in various places until the Mt. Carmel Church Society was organized about 1856.

Among the neighboring children attending the then frame school house were four boys who were close friends:

Decatur Sprague
Charles W. Bowman
Peter Peck
Wm. L. Ervin

Of these four, Peter and Bill were very close friends--chums.

In a previous skirmish (before the Peach Tree Creek, Ga. Battle where Peter Peck was killed) at Buzzard's Roost, Ga. on May 11, 1862, Bill Ervin received a scalp wound when he stooped to pick up his ramrod which he had dropped while reloading his gun. Otherwise--in the heart!

Another member of the company was Lewis Tribell of the Mt. Carmel Methodist Church District. His son Charles lived in Hartford City, Ind. in later years.

"COMRADE"

The afore-mentioned, and included poem, by Wm. L Ervin appeared in the Proceedings of the 31st Annual Reunion of the 130th Ind. Vol Inf. held at Anderson, Ind. October 22-23, 1915.

"After a number of interesting eulogies by the comrades, the following poem was delivered by Comrade William Ervin in memory of Comrade Peck of Co. 1. 'Written for Memorial Day, 1915 in memory of my Comrade, Peter Peck, Co. 1, 130th Ind. Regiment, who was killed on the 20th day of July, 1864 by a rebel sharp-shooter during the siege of Atlanta, Georgia.

'Neighbor, schoolmate, comrade, mess-mate, all of these thou were to me during thy life and the memory of them will remain with me as long as I live.

'Well I remember the winter day when you, Decatur, Charles and I marched away. You left your comfortable homes for the soldiers' camp, there to be drilled in the tactics of war. In a few weeks you were mustered into the service of Uncle Sam, then crossed the Ohio River and took up the line of march to the southland, arriving in the State of Georgia and on the scene of war in May 1864. There on the 9th of May we received our first introduction to the Johnnys when your captain and four comrades were wounded and shed their blood for our country. Six days later we were in another engagement, after which these occurred about every week until the siege of the city of Atlanta.'"

Peter Peck was the son of Samuel and Susan Peck who then lived about one mile north of the Samuel Ervin homestead. Both parents are buried in the 100th. Cemetery at Hartford City. Samuel died in 1907 at the age of 98 and Susan died in 1900 at 94. They had several other sons and daughters. One was the father of Burrel Peck whom I knew well. Another was Samuel Jr., the father of Dane Peck, who thus is the grand-nephew of our hero, Peter Peck.

The four friends who went off to war together were about the same age-with Bill the youngest. Another friend, then and later, was Levis Twibell who was a little older than the four.

In field 3 miles East of Atlanta Georgia

July 21, 1864

Mr. Samuel Peck

Dear Sir

It becomes my duty to inform you that Your Son Peter Peck of Co. I 130th Regiment Ind Vol was yesterday Shot through the head, by a rifle ball from a Rebel Skirmisher while marching with his Company in line of battle. He fell dead on the Spot was taken to the rear and was buried in Christian burial in his uniform We lament his death, he was a Smart Young man, and a good and faithful Soldier.

He had no money with him, had in pocket one miniature Locket, one Watch, one pocket book, and notions Some thread and needles A young ladies picture and a letter. The picture is returned to the Young lady the pocket book I will Send in this enclosed. The watch I will Sell or forward to you as you may direct. His final Statement and account of pay, bounty and clothing, with the United States, I will make out and file with the Colonel of the Regiment, and the Adjutant General of the army at Washington City. You can collect the back pay and bounty by making application to the Auditor of the Treasury department at Washington. Any information you may require will be given.

I am Sir Your obedient Servant,

Henry J. Main 1st Lieut
Co. I 130th Regt

To Samuel Peck
Hartford City
Indiana

This is an exact copy of a letter belonging to Russel P. Carmichael, 715 E. Washington St., Hartford City, Indiana, and which he loaned to me Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1961.

Cecil Beeson Sr.,
P.O.Box 1
Hartford City, Indiana

1861

The Civil War was upon the land. The first shot had been fired on Ft. Sumter on April 12, 1861. The first volunteers had been called for three months and then for three years. Companies and regiments were organized throughout the States, North and South. All this had a stirring effect on the growing youth of the nation.

The 34th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment (The Morton Rifles) was organized at Anderson, Indiana and vicinity in 1861. They were mustered in Sept. 16, 1861 and marched away to war soon after. They were mustered out 2/3/66 after re-enlistment in their regiment. One of those who saw them in 1861 was a twelve year old lad who forty years later wrote a poem. His name was John A. Slater, a brother of Henrietta Slater who was married to Wm. Ervin on Dec. 29, 1870. John Slater's poem is entitled "To the Morton Rifles."

The 130th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment

The 130th Ind. was organized at Kokomo, Ind. on Dec. '63 into Mar. 64. Co. I was mostly from Blackford Co. The regiment was mustered in 3/12/64 under Gen. Hoven left the state for Nashville, Tenn. on 3/16/64, where they were assigned to the Army of The Ohio and marched to Charleston, Tenn. They left Nashville April 5th and arrived at Charleston on April 24th meeting Gen. Schofield and his army coming down from Knoxville, Tenn. Gen. J. D. Cox writes as follows in his Military Reminiscences of The Civil War, Vol 11, pp. 167 and 168:

"The first of May found us in Charleston, Tenn. at the crossing of the Hiwassee River with two divisions of the 23rd corps and with General Schofield in our midst. A new division from Indiana (note; evidently in addition to the regiments which met them at Charleston) was on its way by rail to join us at Cleveland, Tenn. and it was certain we could be in our place as the left wing (of the attacking armies) before the 5th of May, the day assigned by Sherman.

"At the Hiwassee we were 140 miles from Bulls Gap (T. Tenn.) and had made the distance in three days marching half the way and being carried the other half by rail. In going south we seemed to meet the advancing spring. In the upper valley we could only see a suspicion

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, FROM THE

DEATH OF JAMES THE FIRST, TO THE

DEATH OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, FROM THE

DEATH OF CHARLES THE FIRST, TO THE

DEATH OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE THIRD PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, FROM THE

DEATH OF CHARLES THE FIRST, TO THE

DEATH OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE FOURTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, FROM THE

DEATH OF CHARLES THE FIRST, TO THE

DEATH OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE FIFTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, FROM THE

DEATH OF CHARLES THE FIRST, TO THE

DEATH OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE SIXTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, FROM THE

DEATH OF CHARLES THE FIRST, TO THE

DEATH OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE SEVENTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, FROM THE

DEATH OF CHARLES THE FIRST, TO THE

TO THE MORTON RIFLES

34th Indiana Volunteers

When twelve years old, a barefoot boy,
I saw ye march away;
A sight that filled by heart with joy,
That thrills e'en to this day.
Aye, that was forty years ago,
And ye were blithe and brave,
With every nerve and pulse aglow,
Our glorious flag to save.

And then when ye were dressed in blue,
The tears stood in my eye;
I longed to be a soldier too,
To save our flag or die;
And "Morton Rifles" laid a spell,
That naught can e'er erase,
And fixed a love for ye so well,
That time can not efface.

And when ye charged up Champion Hill,
So brave, so grand, so true,
Oh, then I worshipped with a will,
Ye soldier boys in blue.
While in the Vicksburg rifle-pits,
I watched your daring deeds,
And how ye volunteered again
To meet your country's needs.

Some of your comrades, young but true,
Sleep 'neath the Southern sod;
They died for old Red, White and Blue,
They loved next to their God.
We mourn for them and sing their praise;
We sanctify their name;
And loving monuments we raise
To perpetuate their fame.

And when your work was nobly done,
No armed foe in our land.
Ye proudly furled your banner, torn,
And marched to homes so grand;
Laid down the gun, took up the plow,
As patriots tried and true,
And fought as bravely, loyal now,
As when ye wore the blue.

Now peace has settled o'er the land,
The North and South are one:
Ye, Morton Rifles, gray-haired band,
Are dropping, one by one:
Some time ye'll hear the last tattoo,
The last one will have gone;
Your work shall live; ye wore the blue,
Ye fought the fight and won.

When all but one shall fail to come,
We'll honor him, a King;
All glorious honors give that one
And loud your praises sing.
At reveille, loud, by Gabriel's horn,
Ye'll proudly answer "Here:"
And on that resurrection morn
May the Thirty-fourth be there.

(JOHN A. SLATER.)

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of green here and there on an early tree, but at our Sunday camp at Charleston, in a fine bend of the Hiwasee, a fresh green robe covered all the hills and the sun was so bright and warm that the shade of my clean new tent was very comfortable. It would be hard to find a scene better making a romance of campaigning than that about us. Chilhowee and the Great Smoky Mountains piled their deep blue masses against the eastern horizon, whilst at our feet rolled as beautiful a river as ever bore a musical Indian name. The grassy banks rise about a hundred feet above the water and then the hills roll and rise around us in charming variety. Near the water's edge a great spring pours out from the bank in a swift, steady stream, two yards wide and six inches deep giving sweet and pure water, enough for the whole army, and the zigzag paths to it are filled with picturesque groups of soldiers loaded with cans, kettles or canteens. We should have been dull indeed if we had not felt the exhilaration of the scene.

"Two days were given to getting up and organizing our trains, and on Tuesday, the 3rd of May, we marched at daybreak with our field organization complete. (Note: the 130th Indiana was attached to the 1st Division of the 23rd army corps 2nd Brigade, Army of the Ohio to June 1864--to the 4th Brigade 2nd Division to Aug. 1864, to the 1st brigade 2nd Div. to Dec. 1864, to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Div. to Feb. 1865; then to the Dept. of N. C. to Aug. 1865 and in Dec. 1865 to Charlotte, N. C. William L. Ervin was mustered out at Charlotte on Dec. 2, 1865.)

"The Atlanta campaign was begun. Gen. Schofield went over to Chattanooga to meet Gen. Sherman and the command of the corps was committed to me. On the 4th of May, leaving Cleveland, Tenn., we crossed the Georgia line and advanced to Red Clay, where, with the Army of the Cumberland on our right, the union of Sherman's forces in the field was completed."

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference. This is
 due to the fact that the government
 has been unable to secure the necessary
 funds to carry out its policy of non-
 interference. This is due to the fact
 that the government has been unable
 to secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of non-interference.

The Campaign Against Atlanta, Ga.

(May 1, '64 to Aug. 1, '64)

Demonstration on Dalton, Ga.	May 8-13	
Rocky Faced Ridge (Buzzards Roost)	May 8-11	(W.L.E. wounded)
Resaca	May 14-15	*
Dallas	May 18-25	
Pumpkin Vine Creek, Dallas		
New Hope Church	May 25-June 5	
Allatoona Hills		
Marietta and Kenesaw Mt.	June 10-July 2	
Lost Mountain	June 15-June 17	
Muddy Creek	June 17	
Noyes Creek	June 19	
Kenesaw Mt. (assault on)	June 27	
Nickajack Creek	July 2-5	
Ruff's Creek	July 3-4	
Chattahoochie River	July 5-17	Peter Peck killed at Peach Tree Creek July 20, 1864
Siege of Atlanta	July 22-Aug. 25	
Utoy Creek	Aug. 5-7	
Atlanta evacuated	Sept. 1, 1864	
Operations against Hood		
in N. G. and Ala.	Sept. 29-Nov. 3, 1864	
Nashville Campaign	Nov. and Dec. 1864	
Battle of Franklin	Nov. 30, 1864	
Battle of Nashville	Dec. 15, 1864	
Pursuit of Hood to Tenn. River	Dec. 17-23, 1864	
At Carrolville (Clifton) Tenn. until	Jan. 15, 1865	**
Army of the Ohio selected to go East		
Boarded transports on Tenn R. at Carrolville, Tenn. on	1/15/65	

During the absence of Gen. Schofield, called to Washington, D. C., Gen. Cox on leave Jan 15-18, 1865, Gen Couch was temporarily in command .

According to Boatner's Civil War Dictionary regarding the 23rd Corps, Schofield took command of the Corps on April 4, 1864 and led it through the Atlanta Campaign, during which period it was known as the Army of the Ohio. In the spring of '64, Hovey's Division of Indiana troops joined the Corps and was designated the 1st Division. The 2nd and 3rd Divisions were commanded by Henry M. Judah and J. D. Cox respectively. On June 6th, '64, the 1st Division was broken up and its troops assigned to the other two divisions.

After the fall of Atlanta, the 23rd was under Gen. Thomas against Hood in the Franklin and Nashville battles. The 23rd was transferred to the East in Jan. under Schofield. Cox succeeded Schofield March 31, 1865. Couch took the Div. to Beaufort in Feb.

(When rations were in ample supply during May 1864)

"The ration was the full supply of fresh beef from the herds driven with the army, varied by bacon two days in the week, a pound of bread flour or cornmeal per man each day and the small rations of coffee, sugar and salt. Vegetables and forage were to some extent gathered from the country. The coffee was always issued roasted, but in the whole berry, and was uniformly first rate in quality. The soldiers carried, at the belt, a tin quart pail in which the coffee was crushed as well as boiled. The pail was set upon a flat stone like a cobbler's flatstone and the coffee berries were broken by using the butt of the bayonet as a pestle. At break of day, every camp was musical with the clangor of these primitive coffee mills. The coffee was fed to the "mill" a few berries at a time and the veterans had the skill of gourmands in getting just the degree of fineness in crushing, which would give the best strength and flavor. The cheering beverage was the comfort and luxury of camp life and we habitually spoke of halting to "make Coffee" as in the French army, they speak of their 'soupe'".

Otherwise ----hardtack and water!

*Marching in mud, ankle deep, and fording streams was the common lot. Early in the campaign against Atlanta, one division of the 93rd Corps forded the Connasauga River in northern Georgia. This was near Tilton and according to Cox with "water so deep that the men had to strip and carry their clothes and arms over their heads." However, they made it and went on to fight their way to Atlanta.

**Again after chasing Hood south to Alabama through many creeks, it was necessary to ford (wade) the Buffalo River on the march to Clifton Tenn.
(Carrollville on the old maps used in the 1860's). It was bitter cold weather

and it was necessary for the men to wear their clothes. They were soaking wet and shivering when they reached the opposite shore. However, they were happy at Hood's rout, so spent several hours drying their clothes by bonfires made from fence rails. There was also plenty of coffee and hardtack. Later that night they marched on toward Clifton and later, although they did not know it at the time, started their journey to Washington, D.C., the Atlantic and N. C. to help end the War."

C. A. Dana, Assistant Sec. of War, sent Col. L. B. Parsons to Louisville, Ky. to take care of the "Negirs." L.B.P. telegraphed Dana on Jan. 19, 1865 "one-half of the 23rd has passed Louisville." Major Gen. Crook wired Gen. Stevenson at Parkersburg, W. Va. on Jan. 22nd, 1865 that the "23rd will pass through Parkersburg, starting within a day or two. Make arrangements to give them hot coffee at two or three points." All 20,000 troops came by river transport down the Tennessee River to Paducah, Ky. and up the Ohio to Cincinnati for Parkersburg, W. Va. thence by train to Washington, D. C., which city was chosen as the rendezvous^Z because of better facilities than at Annapolis, Md., as originally intended. Those that came by river transport to Parkersburg had a difficult time (a precedent for this transfer occurred in '63 when Gen. Hooker and 22,000 men were transferred to the mid-west via rail and boat)^{on} account of ice forming in the Ohio River^A above that point, it being late in Jan.

All arrived in Washington, D. C. by Jan. 29, 1865, where they camped and viewed the city until Feb. 2nd when they went to Annapolis, Md., and on Saturday Feb. 2nd embarked on coast-wise transports down Chesapeake Bay to southeast North Carolina. They were amply protected by armed vessels of the Navy. What an experience for these landlubbers from the prairies! All arrived safely except one man, who jumped from a moving train. The 130th Indiana and others were landed at Morehead, N.C., which^{was} already in Union^A

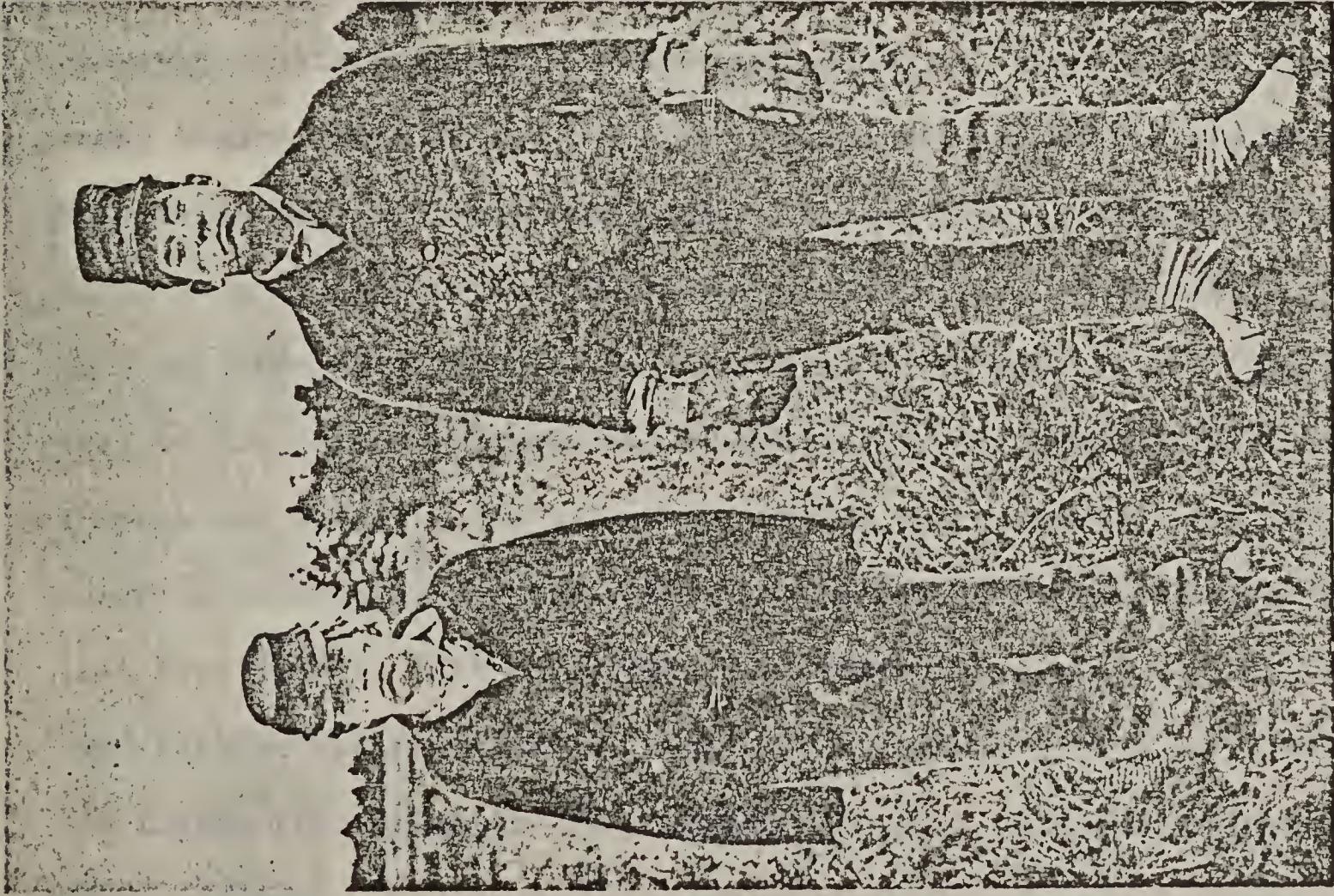
hands and went by rail to Newbern, N. C.

North Carolina had been constituted a Dept., with Gen. Schofield in command under Sherman. Goldsboro was selected as a rendezvous where Generals Sherman, Schofield and Cox should meet. Major Gen. Cox was in command of the 23rd Army Corps of the Army of The Ohio, Brig. Gen Ruger the 1st Div., Col. J. C. McQuiston the 2nd Brigade, constituted by the 130th Indiana* and three other regiments--123rd, 129th Ind. and 28th Mich. (Col. Chas. S. Parrish commanded the Indiana men.)

W.L.E. (Bill) was not yet 16 years of age at this time. He passed his 16th birthday later while stationed at Charlotte, N. C. on guard duty. He was 16 years, 5 months and 10 days old when he was mustered out in that city on Dec. 2, 1865. It has been claimed that on May 1st, 1864, when the 130th Indiana joined the Army of the Ohio, W.L.E. was among the very youngest, if not the youngest soldier in the Union forces actually bearing arms in the ranks. There were many lads serving in other capacities, such as fife or drummer boys or orderlies.

"Look" Magazine, issue of April 25, 1961, under article by Douglas Kiker, entitled "Atlanta, 1864--A Man's Battle Fought by Boys," states as follows, "Atlanta was a young man's battle fought on the shank end of an old, bitter war. About a quarter of the Union soldiers who closed in on "The Gate City of the South" on July 22, 1864 were 19 or younger. Another quarter were no more than 21, and of the Confederate defenders of the panic-stricken town, 35,000 were 21 or younger. Scattered through both forces were boys of 13, 14, or 15."

In "In the Life of Billy Yank" by Bell Irvin Wiley (pp.298-9), from statistics by Benjamin A. Gould, U. S. Sanitary Commission Actuary, is information as follows: at the age of 13 at time of enlistment, there were 127 in the Union Army, at the age of 14 there were 330, and at the



Historical Impressions--Civil War
Union #3 Army Issue

The first issue of clothing was generally a surprise to recruits. With experience, they learned to take what they got and trade a-



Historical Impressions--Civil War
Union #2 The Chosen One

This soldier was selected by his friends to fill canteens. It was a job no one wanted.



age of 15 there were 773."

John T. Bushong of the 18th Ohio who claimed to ^{have} completed a three-year enlistment before his 18th birthday, declared his false statement to the recruiting officer "was the only lie I ever told in my life."

War and Peace in North Carolina in 1865

In the Campaign of the Carolinas Mar. 1 to April 26, 1865, the route to Morehead, N. C. was by sea Feb. 24, 1865, then to Newbern, N. C. by rail for the advance to Kinston and Goldsboro Mar. 1-21, 1865. It was necessary to rebuild the railroad which had been destroyed by the Confederates on their retreat from Newbern to Kinston. Then on to Wise's Forks Mar. 6-8, 1865 and to Kinston, N. C. Mar. 14, 1865. Gen Schofield occupied Goldsboro March 21, 1865. New uniforms were issued to the ragged soldiers from the North at Goldsboro, thence on to Raleigh April 10-14, 1865.

News of Lee's surrender April 9th at Appamattox Courthouse was received. "Glory to God and our Country and all honor to our comrades in arms, towards whom we are marching," announced Sherman to his Generals, Schofield, Cox and Terry, (the latter having arrived from the seacoast on March 23rd along with Sherman on the same day) and their troops. This announcement was made at 5:00 A. M. on April 12th while some of his (Sherman's) forces were on the way to Raleigh, the capital of N. C. Horsemen took the news through the drowsy camps bellowing, "Lee's surrendered!" "Be God," cried an Irish private in the 85th, "you're the man we've been lookin' for the last four years." All day on the 12th the men reveled, even as the march went forward towards Raleigh. They fired muskets in the air. They fired the blacksmith's anvils. They howled and sang. All the 'Soldier Boys in Blue' rejoiced.

"A trifling incident gave us pleasure," (Cox writes on April 13,

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED THE

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE

REBELLION AGAINST HIM

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON, Printed by J. Sturges, at the

Black-Swan, in Strand, 1680.

THE FIRST PART

OF THE HISTORY

OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST

FROM HIS MARRIAGE TO HIS DEATH

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND PART

OF THE HISTORY

OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST

FROM HIS DEATH TO HIS RESTORATION

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE THIRD PART

OF THE HISTORY

OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST

FROM HIS RESTORATION TO HIS DEATH

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE FOURTH PART

OF THE HISTORY

OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST

FROM HIS DEATH TO HIS RESTORATION

IN TWO VOLUMES

pp. 461-2), "as we were approaching our camp near Raleigh and, with the soldiers' disposition to interpret fortuitous things in earth and air, was greeted as a good omen. A great tree stood at the roadside and, perched upon a dead limb high above the foliage and over-hanging the way, a mocking bird poured forth the most wonderful melodies ever heard even from that prince of songsters. Evicted but not frightened away by the moving host beneath, the bird out-did its kind in its imitations of other birds and in its calls and notes of endless variety, whistling and singing with a full resonant power that rose above all other sounds. The marching soldiers ceased their talk, listening intently and craning their necks to get a sight of the peerless musician. It was a celebration of the coming peace, unique in beauty and full of sweet suggestions.

"On the 14th, the greater part of the army moved westward a few miles in front of Raleigh, the 23rd Corps closing up to the eastern suburbs of the town.

"Sherman issued his marching orders for the 15th. This march had hardly begun, however, when it was temporarily suspended and never resumed. Our last hostile march against the Confederate armies had been made. General Johnston had sent a letter requesting an armistice. Sherman immediately replied in terms which brought about the halt and temporary truce between the two armies."

Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

Negotiations were under way for the surrender of the other Confederate armies of the "Lost Cause." It appeared that the Great Civil War was nearing its close.

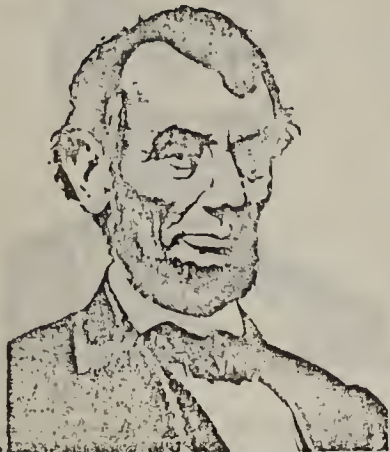
The great morning of April 17th came. Sherman and his staff boarded a train that would take them to within five miles of the place

appointed for his meeting with Johnston. As the signal was given for the train to start, a telegrapher came running. Would the General wait? An important cipher dispatch was arriving over the wire. Sherman held the train. Thirty minutes later the man dashed up with the message decoded. It was from Stanton and was dated 12:10, April 15, 1865. Sherman read, "President Lincoln was murdered about 10:00 o'clock last night in his private box at Ford's Theater in this city, by an assassin who shot him through the head by a pistol ball. About the same hour, Mr. Seward's house was also entered by another assassin who stabbed the Secretary in several places, but it is thought he may possibly recover; but his son Frederick will probably die of wounds received from the assassin. The assassin of the President leaped from the box brandishing a dagger, exclaiming, 'Sic semper tyrannis' and that now Virginia was revenged.

"Mr. Lincoln fell senseless from his seat and continued in that state until 22 minutes after 7 o'clock at which time he breathed his last. General Grant was published to be at the theater, but fortunately did not go. Vice-President Johnson now becomes President and will take the oath of office and assume the duties today. I have no time to add more than to say that I find evidence that an assassin is also on your track, and I beseech you to be more heedful than Mr. Lincoln was of that knowledge."

Folding the paper and thrusting it in his pocket, Sherman quietly asked the operator if anyone else had seen it, and when the man answered, "No," he commanded, "Then don't reveal the contents by word or look 'til I come back."

The train was started. Sherman told no one of this until he was with Johnston alone at Bennett's house. Always Sherman remembered how perspiration "came out in large drops" on Johnston's forehead and how



Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
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Number 1478

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

April, 1961

"Within the last 12 hours this city has been the scene of the most terrible tragedies . . ."

Editor's Note: The Lincoln National Life Foundation has recently acquired several letters and documents pertaining to the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary of State William H. Seward, that are considered to be of exceptional significance.

The letters were written by a young man named Albert Daggett to his mother and sister who lived at Troy, New York. He served as a clerk in the Department of State. Composed in a Victorian mode of expression these letters reveal that Daggett had a good education even though there are several misspelled words and his sentences are not always well constructed. Perhaps his greatest talent was his excellent handwriting.

It must be remembered that this startling information was recorded in great haste and when passions were at fever heat. Unfortunately, like others at that time, Daggett blamed the crimes on "the authors of this unholy rebellion." Nevertheless, this 19 year old correspondent reveals that he was a competent witness and there is no effort to exaggerate the events or jump to conclusions from hearsay evidence.

Perhaps, these letters best reveal the excitement in Washington, D. C., following the tragedy at Ford's Theatre and the bloody encounter that transpired at the Seward home. According to Daggett two men were killed in that city for uttering treasonable sentiments, to the effect that they were "glad that President Lincoln had been assassinated." Amusingly enough, even young Daggett with his "seven shooter" in his pocket would not fail to act if he should hear treasonable sentiments.

In this day and age when an effort is apparently being made to minimize the crime and to explain the so-called patriotic motives of the assassins, these letters come as a real shock revealing all the hideous aspects of bloody murder.

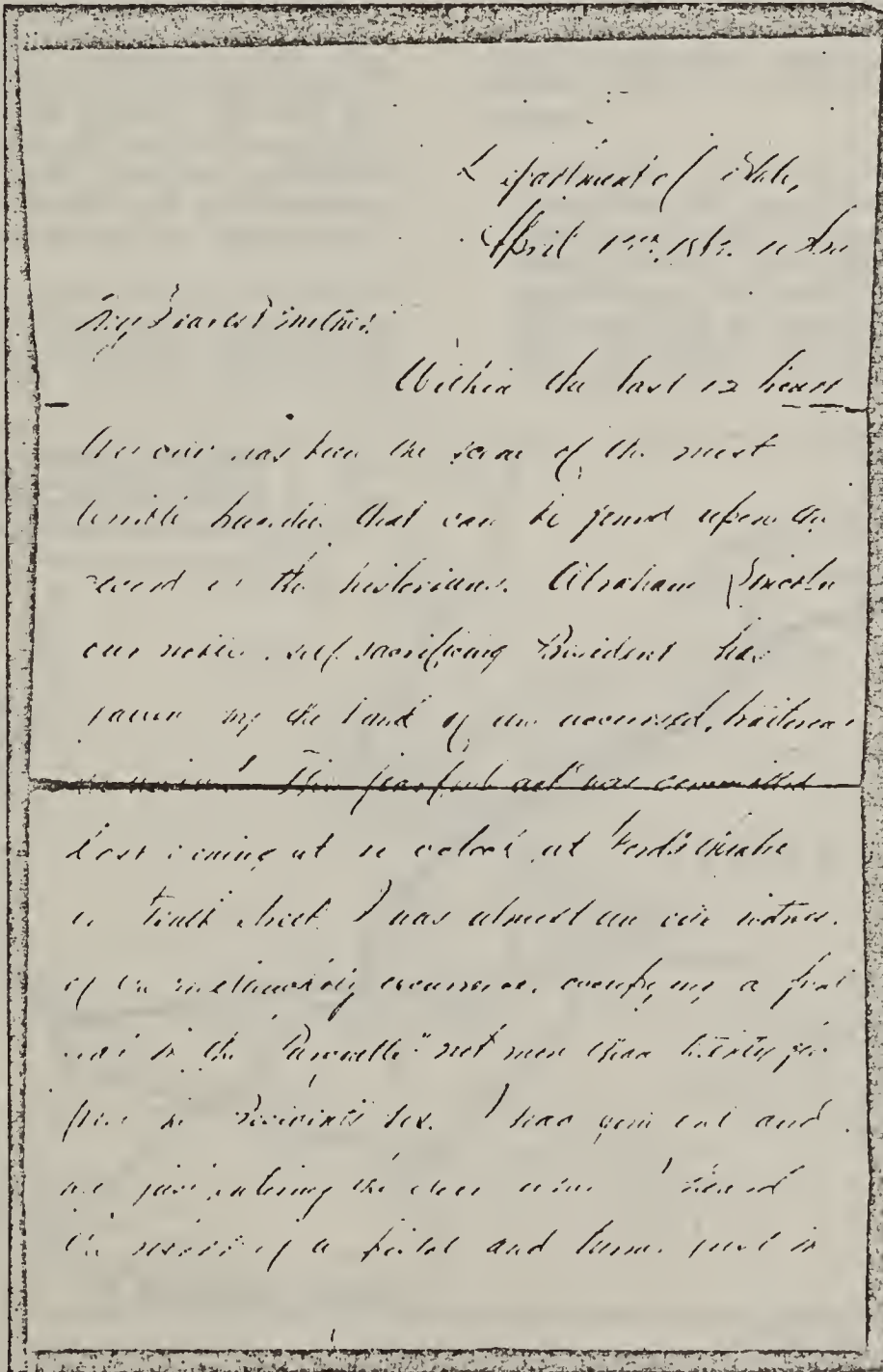
R. G. M.

Department of State
April 15th, 1865 10 A.M.
My Dearest Mother

Within the last 12 hours this city has been the scene of the most terrible tragedies that can be found upon the records of the historians. Abraham Lincoln our noble, self sacrificing President has fallen by the hand of an accursed, traitorous assassin! The fearful act was committed last evening at 10

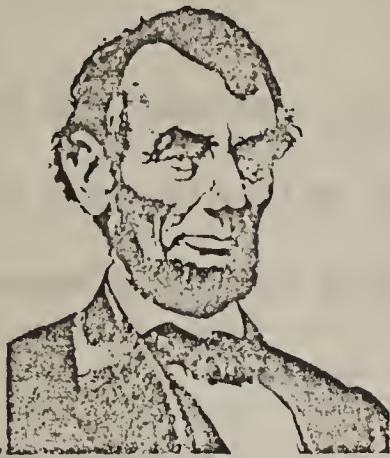
o'clock at Ford's Theatre on Tenth Street. I was almost an eye witness of the melancholy occurrence, occupying a front seat in the "Parquette" not more than twenty feet from the President's box. I had gone out and was just entering the door when I heard the report of a pistol and

turned just in time to see the hell-hound of treason leap from the box upon the stage, and with glittering dagger flourishing above his head disappear behind the scenes, as he leaped from the box he exclaimed "Sic semper tyrannis;" and just before he disappeared from the stage he cried out "I have done it, the South is avenged"! It is impossible to describe the intense excitement that prevailed in the theatre. The audience arose as one single person. I helped carry the President out, and we bore our precious burden into the house of Mr. Peterson next door to my boarding house, where he remained until he died, which melancholy event took place at precisely twenty one minutes past seven this morning. It is impossible to describe the awful event. The mind cannot contemplate the results. Mr. Lincoln, to see, and to know whom, was to honor and love him, has released his hold from the "Ship of State" to which he has clung, with such heroic and noble daring, during the past four years of a fratricidal war unknown and unparalleled. The good old ship is now at the mercy of the winds. God grant that she may survive the storm, and anchor in safety in some good harbor, in the harbor of peace and prosperity. But Tuesday evening last I listened to his voice, a voice from Richmond and the de-



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

First page of letter written by Albert Daggett to his mother, Mrs. Joseph Daggett twelve hours after Lincoln's assassination. This letter and the others described in this article were placed in the Lincoln National Life Foundation's collection by Mrs. Blanche B. Daggett of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Daggett's husband, Alexander S. Daggett, was the son of Albert Daggett.



Lincoln Lore

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FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

May, 1962

LINCOLN'S FUNERAL IN MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA

Editor's Note: It was Philip T. Sprague, The Hays Corporation, Michigan City, Indiana, who brought to the attention of the editor that the account of Lincoln's funeral in that northern Indiana town had never been adequately presented. It was through Mr. Sprague that a great many minute details of the funeral were made available as well as some of the interesting illustrations.

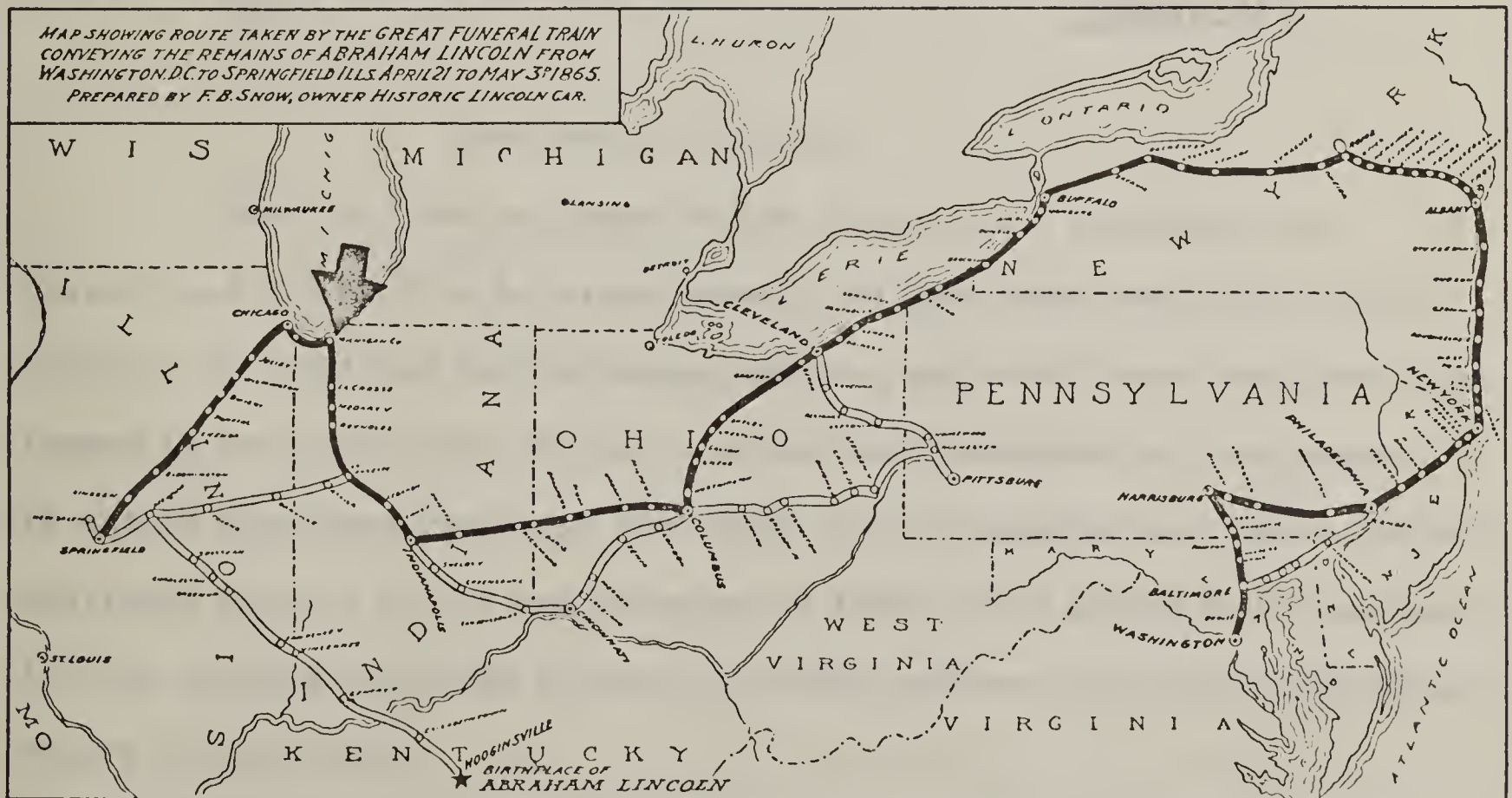
When eleven year old Martin T. Krueger heard the firing of a cannon in Michigan City, Indiana, on May 1, 1865, his first impression was that the Confederates had arrived and were shelling the town. Mr. Krueger recalled years later that he and his companions were enroute to Waterford when they heard the cannon. Young Krueger, along with John Voss, Henry Opperman, Cris Kay, William Meyer and Frank Eggert were walking to Waterford that morning to plant some potatoes for "old man Perry." He and his chums hurriedly changed their plans about potato planting, hid their molasses sandwiches under a bridge spanning the Romel ditch and ran along the middle of Michigan Street toward the business district.

Upon investigation the immigrant German lad learned that President Abraham Lincoln's funeral train had arrived in Michigan City at 8:25 a.m. and had stopped under a large and beautiful temporary structure trimmed with

black and white and ornamented with evergreens and choice flowers. Martin could not understand very much English in those days but he was able to comprehend that children would not be permitted to view the body unless accompanied by their parents, and there was a detail of soldiers on hand to see that the regulation was maintained.

The funeral train arrived in Michigan City early in the morning of May 1, 1865 on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad (which later became the Monon) from Indianapolis, Indiana. A reporter for *The Indianapolis Daily Journal* filed with his paper the following account:

"Michigan City, Ind., May 1—8:35 a.m.—Another change at this place. We are now in the care of the Michigan Central Railroad. R. A. Rice, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, accompanied the remains from Indianapolis, and will continue until the cortege arrives in Chicago. They are unremitting in their care and attention. The engine 'Ranger' and the pilot engine 'Frank Vanvalkenburg' are ready for our accommodations.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

The arrow locates Michigan City on Lake Michigan. The star locates Lincoln's birthplace near Hodgenville, Kentucky. The light parallel line running from Hodgenville to Springfield and New Salem indicate the general migratory route Lincoln followed as a young man. The heavy black line shows the route of the Funeral Train, a distance of 1,162 miles. The parallel lines running east and merging into the heavy black line in places gives the route of Lincoln's inaugural trip to Washington, D. C. in February, 1861.

the Confederate said that "Mr. Lincoln was the best friend they had" and the assassination was "the greatest possible calamity to the South." Both generals feared the worst when the news became known.

Knowing that one word from himself would send his army out to burn and kill in a mob attempt to revenge Lincoln's death, Sherman moved cautiously in the announcement of the tragedy. Upon his return to Raleigh he sent the news confidentially to Lincoln's friend, Frank Blair, on his march to Raleigh. He then cleared the streets, ordering all soldiers to their camps. When the men were regimented, he sent them a bulletin exonerating the Confederate Army from complicity in the assassination and charging it to the general spirit of the rebellion. For hours he and his generals watched the men closely, noting that they wept or were stunned or stood gritting their teeth and demanding that the armistice be ended so that there might be one last savage battle. The armistice was not ended and there was not one last savage battle.

2086297

Forbearance Forborne

The Civil War in these United States was a senseless war. Slavery and the traffic in slaves should not have been practiced in the Colonies of civilized and Christian nations, and should not have been continued in any case under the Union of the New Government of the States. It should have been expressly forbidden in the Constitution. Great Britain abolished slavery in all her colonies in 1830. This should have been sufficient warning of things to come. The die had been cast. But the Southerners did not heed.

Many Northerners were becoming impatient. The Abolitionists were becoming rabid. The Southerners did not wish to give up their way of life. Slaves were required for this.

It is a sad commentary that if forbearance had been practiced faithfully by both sides, the differences might have been resolved, without war, which cost our country over 600,000 men and boys, the flower of the North and South.

The South seceded from the Union. I wonder what Andrew Jackson would have done if he had been alive and active. Jackson was a slave-owner but a very strong Union man.

The Miracle of Forbearance

Forbearance, the miracle of the ages, was taking place. Only one of the conspirators, Booth, was killed outright, four hanged and four imprisoned. As rarely happened before in the history of nations, and seldom since, the armies of the enemy, their officers, their political leaders of the enemy territory were, with rare exception, not killed or even jailed. Jefferson Davis was imprisoned for only two years.

The long and harried Peace began, not to be entirely settled for more than a century---if then!

"I Love a Parade"--
so did Sherman, Schofield, Cox, et al
(J. D. Cox M R. pp. 447-8 Vol.11)

"On Thursday, Feb.23, 1865, Sherman joined us in person and we paraded the 23rd Corps to honor the march past Slocum's army of Georgia, the 14th and 20th Corps, as they came in from Bentonville. Sherman took his place with us by the roadside, and the formal reunion with the comrades who had fought with us in the Atlantic Campaign was an event to stir deep emotions in our hearts. The general did not hesitate to sneak out, his readiness now that his army was reunited to meet the forces of Lee and Johnston combined, if they should effect a junction and try to open a way southward. The men who had traversed the Carolinas were ragged and dirty,

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Their faces were begrimed by the soot of their campfires of nine-knots in the forest, but their arms were in order, and they stepped out with the sturdy swing that marked all our western troops. Our men were in new uniforms we had lately drawn from the quartermaster and the tattered demalions who had made the march to the sea were disposed to chaff us as if we were new recruits or hampered garrison troops. "Well, sonnies," a regimental wag cried out, "Do they issue butter to you regularly now?" "Oh, yes, to be sure," was the instant retort, "But we trade it off for soap." The ironical emphasis on the "we" was well understood and greeted with roars of laughter, and learning that our men were really those who had been with them in Georgia and fought at Franklin and Nashville before making the tour of the North to come by sea and rejoin them in N. C., they made the welkin ring again with their greeting cheers."

Parade at Raleigh, Capital of North Carolina

On April 21, 1865, General Sherman reviewed the 23rd Corps, which he said "had been with me to Atlanta, but had returned to Nashville, had formed an assential part of the army which fought at Franklin and with which Gen. Thomas had defeated Hood in Tennessee. It had been transferred rapidly by water and rail to Baltimore and Washington by Gen. Grant's orders and thence by sea to North Carolina."

The boys were resplendent in their new uniforms which had been issued a few days before in Goldsboro. Their polished bayonets flashed in the sun. All was spic and span. Generals Sherman and Cox and the other generals and officers were very proud of them. The flag was lowered to half-mast in memory of Abraham Lincoln. The news of his assassination had been received only four days previously on April 17th. All were sad but proud.

Grand Parade in Washington, D. C., May 23 and 24, 1865

On May 23, 1865, a parade by the Army of the Potomac was led by General Meade, followed by one on the 24th, led by General Sherman, which included the 14th, 15th, 17th, and 20th Army Corps.

"When I looked back, the sight was simply magnificent. The column was compact, and the glittering muskets looked like a solid mass of steel, moving with the regularity of a pendulum. It was, in my judgment, the most magnificent army in existence--65,000 men in splendid physique, who had just completed a 2,000 mile march in hostile 'country'"--
from The Memoirs of General Sherman.

Note:--the 23rd Corps was needed in North Carolina with Major General Cox by command of Gen. Schofield

Guard Duty in Charlotte, North Carolina

On May 8, 1865, certain troops were sent from Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina to Charlotte of the same state. Charlotte was near the southern border--close to South Carolina, the hot-bed of the Rebellion. Here Jefferson Davis held his last full cabinet meeting on April 24th, 1865 and left with 2,000 cavalry men intending to join Taylor and Forrest in Alabama. At Abbeville, S. C., Davis's escorting generals convinced him that the war was over. The treasury of the Confederacy--more than a half million dollars, mostly in gold, was hauled in wagons to Washington, Georgia, whence Davis departed with a squad of 15 men on May 5, 1865.

In Flight Into Oblivion J. Hanna (1938) writes that "President Davis and the other members of his cabinet, followed by a long train of baggage supplies, the archives and the \$35,000 in specie, guarded by a large cavalry escort, moved out of Charlotte April 26, 1865 with the hope of re-establishing the Confederacy west of the Mississippi River. The 2,000 cavalry

men had surrendered earlier. Davis was arrested at Irwinville, Ga. by the Federals on May 10, 1865. He was charged with treason and sent to Fortress Monroe, but was released on bail before trial and was never tried. He lived for many years and wrote his autobiography. His wife and widow, the former Varina Howell, also wrote a biography of Davis.

"Eight Days With the Confederates"

In further pursuit of information regarding the aftermath of the War and atmosphere in the South, particularly in regard to North Carolina where the 23rd (and W.L.E.) was stationed on guard duty, the following is offered as regards Capt. Morris C. Runyan: - Capt. Runyan and company was detailed to Charlotte, N. C. early in May 1865 to keep order and look after the supplies, etc. left by the Confederate Government. He arrived May 5th, nine days after Mr. Davis, president of the Confederacy, had left Charlotte on his 'flight into oblivion.' Among other things he discovered and captured the archives of the Confederate Government, which were later sent to Washington, D. C. and now are in possession of the U. S. Government.

Capt. Runyan was relieved by Brig. Gen. H. T. Thomas of the 1st brigade of the Division of the 23rd Corps on May 12, 1865. Runyan left Charlotte May 13, 1865.

The population of Charlotte in 1865 was 5,000--plus two or three thousand in May 1865. It is the seat of Micklinburg Company on the border of South Carolina, the center of the gold mining district of the Carolinas.

A biographical sketch of General Jacob Dolson Cox, who commanded the 23rd Corps of the 130th Indiana Volunteers is here included.

Sketch Biography of Jacob Solson Cox, Sr. by Homer Carey Hockett

(from Dictionary of American Biography--Scribners, 1930)

"Jacob Dolson Cox (Oct. 27, 1828-Aug. 8, 1900), Union General, governor of Ohio, secretary of the interior, and author was descended from one Michael Koch who came from Hanover and settled in New York City in 1705. J.D.C. was born at Montreal, Canada while the father, a contractor, was engaged in the construction of the Church of the Norte Dame. Later the family returned to the U. S. where they suffered business reverses during the crises of 1837. Cox's hope of obtaining a college education was impaired by this misfortune. After spending two years as an apprentice in a law office and two years as an apprentice in a financial institution. Through the influence of Rev. Charles G. Finney, then professor of theology at Oberlin College (Ohio), he was led to enter the preparatory department of that institution. Three years later, 1849, while still an undergraduate, he married Helen, (a widow with one child, a boy) the daughter of Finney who was now president of the college. Graduating in 1851, Cox served for two years at Warren, Ohio, as superintendent of schools and principal of the high school, reading law at the same time and beginning practice in 1853.

"He was elected to and served in the Ohio State Senate in 1859. Herewith his friend⁴, James A. Garfield, Gov.-elect Dennison, and Salmon P. Chase, then governor, and he joined a radical anti-slavery group.

"With the outbreak of the war in 1861, Cox's activity in organizing volunteers brought him a commission as Brig. Gen. of Volunteers. During the summer he had a part in the Kanawha Valley Campaign under McClelland. A year later, in the Army of the Potomac, he participated in the Battle of South Mountain and Antietam, commanding the 9th Corps at South Mountain after the fall of Gen. Reno. During the winter of 1862-63, he commanded the forces

in West Virginia, and from April to Dec. of 1863 was in charge of the Ohio military district. During the Atlanta Campaign, he led a division of the 23rd Army Corps, and after the fall of Atlanta, for a time, commanded the entire corps. He took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and early in 1865 was sent into North Carolina to open communications along the coast with Sherman, who was nearing the end of the march to the sea. On this expedition, Cox defeated Bragg's troops and effected a junction with Sherman at Goldsboro, N. C.

"Cox served as governor of Ohio, 1866-68 and Secretary of the Interior for a period under President U. S. Grant from 1869-70. (Cox was not an acquiescing politician.) He resumed practice of law at Cincinnati, Ohio, but in 1873, he removed to Toledo, Ohio to become president of the Wabash Railway. This position he gave up in turn upon being elected to Congress in 1876 from the 6th Ohio District by an unprecedented majority. He served but one term in Congress

"Resuming his residence at Cincinnati, he became dean of the Cincinnati Law School in 1881, a position which he held for the next 16 years. During part of this time (1885-89) he also served as president of the University of Cincinnati. In 1897, he retired to Oberlin College to write his "Military Reminiscences." This work was barely completed and still unpublished when his death occurred, after a brief illness while he was enjoying his customary summer outing along the coast of Maine in company with a son --J. D. Cox Jr. who founded the Cleveland Twist Drill Co. and became a millionaire. Another son, Kenyon Cox, 1856-1919, was well known as an artist and art critic."

End of the War

From the Personal Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman, Vol. 11, 1890, (pp. 339-340), General Sherman writes regarding the Army of the East commanded by him: "The army was divided into the usual three parts, right and left wings and center. The tabular statements below give the exact composition of these separate armies, which by the 10th of April of 1865 gave the following effective strength:

Right wing Army of Tennessee under General O. O. Howard,
Left wing Army of Georgia under General H. W. Slocum,
Center wing Army of the Ohio under General J. M. Schofield,
Cavalry Division Army under Brig. Gen. J. Kilpatrick.

"There were 80,968 men in the infantry, 2,443 in the artillery and 5,537 men in the cavalry, making a total of 88,948 men in the Army of the East, There were a total of 91 guns. (2) 48

There were 26,397 men in the Army of the Ohio, 12,099 of which were in the 10th Army Corps under Major Gen. A. H. Terry and 14,298 in the 23rd Army Corps under Major Gen J. D. Cox. The first Division, under Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger (1833-1907, whose post-war service was the command of the Dept. of N. C. for one year) was broken down into three brigades, The 1st brigade was under Brig. Gen. J. N. Stiles, the 3rd under Col. M. T. Thomas, and the 2nd Brigade, consisting of 123 Ind. Vol Infantry, 129 Ind. Vol. Infantry, 130 Ind Vol. Infantry and 28th Michigan Vol. Infantry under Col. J. C. Mc Quiston. The Battery was the Elgin Illinois Volunteers.

North Carolins in 1865

Herein are extracts from Reconstruction in North Carolina by J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton written in 1906:

"Early in May Gen Schofield succeeded Sherman in command of the State of North Carolina. The disturbances arising from the end of the war and the disbanding of the armies were great and his efforts to bring

quiet at first met with very little success. -----

"To put an end to this condition of affairs, Gen. Schofield began the organization of a police force for each county, detaining Gen. J. M. Cox for the work in the western part of the state, Gen Terry for the central and Generals Hawley and Palmer for the eastern. They were instructed to have bodies of troops visit all portions of the state and arrest marauders. Gen. Schofield also had the oath of allegiance administered to certain magistrates of known Union sympathies and left them in the exercise of their functions. Prompt justice was meted out to offenders in and out of the army whenever it was possible and whenever the troops showed disorganization, they were mustered out.

"Gen. Schofield's measure for pacification and conciliation meanwhile were meeting with such success that when he applied for leave, early in June, he said that the presence of troops in the state seemed almost unnecessary. His conduct of affairs met with the hearty approval of his superiors and in every way he deserved and received the cordial gratitude of the people of the state.

"President Johnson formally began his policy of reconstruction on May 29.....The same day issued another proclamation appointing Wm. W. Holden provisional governor of N. C. On Dec. 23-25, the president, through Sec. Seward, sent the following dispatch to Gov. Holden:--
 'Sir:--The time has arrived when, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of N. C. may be remitted to the constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof without danger to the peace and safety of the United States.... therefore you are relieved from the trust reposed in you as provisional governor of N. C. It gives me special pleasure to convey to you the president's acknowledgement of the fidelity, the loyalty and the discretion

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

THE first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus.

He sailed from Spain in 1492, and discovered the continent of America.

He was the first European to reach America.

He was the first European to discover the New World.

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which has marked your administration.

"He (Seward) also notified Gov. Worth (elected by the people of N. C. on Nov. 9th) of the termination of the provisional government and offered him the cooperation of the United States Government in all his efforts toward the early restoration of the state. Gov. Worth replied on Dec. 28th that he had that day assumed the duties of his office and assured the President of his hearty desire to establish harmonious relations between the State and the Federal Government."

The 130th Indiana had been detailed on guard duty in Charlotte, N. C. and Will Ervin was regularly mustered out Dec. 2, 1865 at the age of 16 years and 5 months, having served one year and 9 months in the Army of the Union. He then started his trek back to Indiana, by what route and means of conveyance I am not aware.

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Back Home In Indiana

After being mustered out of the army Dec. 2, 1865 and returning home to Indiana, Bill Ervin spent Christmas 1865 at his father's home on the farm. His (Bill's) brother Pob was now a tall handsome lad of thirteen about to go out on his ^{own} working on the railroad. His sister Naomi, who had married Harrison Strong before Bill enlisted, now had a family and home of her own on the Strong farm about one mile south of the Ervin School House, but in Delaware County, of which Muncie was and is, the county seat. Along with Marion, Anderson, and Fort Wayne it was one of the larger cities in that part of the state. All furnished many volunteers to the Union Army. All these, after being mustered out, joined the G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic) an organization of veterans which grew to wield considerable political influence for fifty years or more, after the Great War of the Rebellion.

Bill was financially independent, having saved almost every cent that he had received while in the army. Having received all the education available in the grade school near home and desiring to teach school, he attended school at Hartford City and later at the Ridgeville Academy at Ridgeville, Indiana. He taught in several country schools in a radius of a few miles from Mt. Carmel Church, which had been dedicated in 1865. One of these was the Carney School about four miles from the Ervin farm. He boarded with one of the school families during the school term,---A Hoosier School Master!

At some time during this period he was taught by Prof. William Reed, later a teacher in the Hartford City High School, which in turn was attended by Bill Ervin's children and two eldest grandchildren, with Prof. Wm. Reed teaching mathematics.

While W. L.E. was teaching at one of the district schools, probably Carney in Delaware County, he had as a student, a lad by the name of Potter.

This lad afterwards married and lived in Eaton, Ind. He was the father of Flora Potter Ray, the wife of Charles Adsit Ray,--W. L.'s first grandchild, the son of Satyra Jane Ervin Ray Dunn, the W. L. Ervin's first child and older daughter.

Also, at some time during this period, Will "went with" Becky Peck, a sister of his lost and remembered chum, Peter Peck who had enlisted with Bill in Company I, 130th Ind. in 1864 and was his messmate until his (Peter's) death in the Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864. Aunt Becky, as she was known later, was a few months older than Bill, but she had a good friend and neighbor, a young lady two months Bill's junior. Henrietta Slater, the daughter of James and Jane Slater who owned a farm on the Walnut Street Pike, south of and near the Slater School which was two miles north of and nearer Hartford City than the Ervin School. Will (as his girl, later his wife called him) attended the Ervin School and Henrietta the Slater School. When and where they first met each other is not a matter of record. Jacob Delph, (born 1850) a neighbor, told in the '90's, of the time when he as a lad helped some men drive a herd of cattle to Hartford City along the Walnut St. Pike. As they passed the Slater house, he remembered a good looking young lady standing in the doorway watching the noisy parade of men, boys, (at least one) and cattle. That was in the day^s when whistling at a girl was an insult as was the case in the '90's when Delph told of the incident. So silence was maintained, except the din of the noisy troop. The young lady was Henrietta Slater. Henrietta was one of a family of thirteen children-- seven girls and six boys.

Will and Henrietta were married Dec. 29, 1870 and shortly thereafter joined Mt. Carmel Methodist-Episcopal Church which had been built on a corner lot of land deeded by Will's father, Samuel.

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The head of the Ervin household always said grace before every meal. The family also had family prayers just before breakfast, without fail, and all members, when at home, were expected to be there, if not excused on account of illness.

After his father's death, William became a board member and class leader of the Mt. Carmel Church which meant that he led Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening and each Sunday Worship Hour when the pastor was at another point on his circuit. Those were the days (and still are for the small country churches) of the Circuit Rider, first by horse back, then horse and buggy, now by auto. His Grandfather, the Rev. John Ervin, had been a Circuit Rider in Ohio before coming to Indiana. William was often Sunday School Supt. and janitor during his prime.

Will observed the affects of drinking among his comrades while he was in the army, and after he arrived at voting age, and had voted the Republican ticket briefly, he voted for the Prohibition Party, from its inception until his death.

The Slaters were Democrats; the Ervins were Republicans. Mrs. Will often said that since this was so, her husband, to avoid controversy in the family, compromised and supported the Prohibition ticket. She never voted as she died in 1919. However, she was pleased to have her husband run for office on the Prohibition ticket--although he was never elected or came anywhere close. She was always a teetotaler and belonged to the W.C.T.U.

The year 1884 was a disastrous one for the W. L. Ervin family. Their well, supplying drinking water, had unknownly become contaminated and the entire family "came Down" with typhoid fever. Robert Franklin, the oldest son, died on the day after Christmas. He was eight years old. Their youngest son, Tom, had been born Oct. 8, 1884. Dr. Clouser of H. C. was in attendance at the birth.

